JOHNSTOWN SWEPT AGAIN

Heavy Rains Cause the River to Overflow and Fill the Streets with Swirling Torrents.

HOUSES AND BRIDGES TORN DOWN.

Many People Escape Drowning by Being Taken from Their Homes in Boats.

FEARS THAT HORRORS MAY FOLLOW

A Log Boom Is Said to Have Broken and May Crash Into the Town.

NO LIVES YET REPORTED LOST.

But Some Parts of the City Are Cut Off and Deaths There Are Apprehended.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] Johnstown, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891.-Johnstown is experiencing many of the horrors of the flood of June, 1889. Owing to continued and heavy rains last night the river began rising this morning, and by noon had reached an alarming height. From rapidly, the river rising at the rate of one foot an

All the works of the Cambria Iron Company were shut down early in the day, and the pupils in the public schools were dismissed. As it was impossible to reach the Pennsylvania

Railroad with wagons, a freight depot was established uptown, the cars being run in on a switch from the Cambria Iron Company's works. RILEY'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Early in the day the new Walnut street bridge, in course of erection, had been carried away, and some of the streets in the low part of the city were under water. As this bridge floated down stream it struck an iron bridge belonging to the Cambria Iron Company, where a large number of men were stationed to protect it from damage. Their efforts were without avail, as the structure was carried from its moorings. It was held for a few minutes by ropes which had been securely fastened, but just as it broke away the discovery was made that one of the workmen named Riley was on the floating bridge, and it looked as if he would drown.

A rope was thrown Kelly, which he quickly tied around his body, and as he floated under the great atone bridge strong hands caught the end which he threw them, and smid much excitement he was safely drawn to the top of the bridge. TAKEN FROM HOME IN BOATS.

By three o'clock many of the streets were under water and hundreds of families were hurriedly getting into boats and being removed to places of safety. About the same time the large bridge at Poplar street broke loose with a crash and came riding majestically down the Stony Creek. As it struck the new Franklin street bridge there was imminent danger that it would carry away that structure, but fortunately it withstood the shock.

The floating structure, however, carried the Cambria bridge along with it, and as all other bridges had been carried off during the day the different sections of the city were left withou communication, except the south side by way of the Franklin bridge and over the railroad stone

TROPLE THOROUGHLY ALARMED. The people were now thoroughly alarmed, and as the water was as high as on the day of the flood just preceding the breaking of the reservoir, the scenes and incidents very much resembled those of that time. Boats were brought into requisition and women and children hurriedly taken to places

A notable difference, however, was observed in the actions of the people as contrasted with the great disaster. Instead of trying to save their furniture and property, a few necessary articles of elothing only were taken, and then the house was locked up and abandoned. On Front and Chestnut streets, between Fifteenth

and Sixteenth streets, nearly everybody had deserted their homes long before dark, and the water was all over the first floor of the houses.

The Millville schoolhouse, which was used as a morgue after the great flood, was under water to the depth of several feet at six o'clock, and the engine and hose house near by floated down FAVING A WOMAN AND CHILD

A number of houses adjoining soon began to move. In one of them, which was thought to be deserted, a woman and child appeared at the upper window. As the house slowly moved toward the great stone bridge the woman, after looking appealingly around, was about to cast into the waters, but was restrained by voices on the bank telling her help was incar. In a moment two staiwart young men appeared in a They rowed under the window, got woman and child in the boat and soon landed them on the shore, where they were received with great

The house, which was a small frame structure, floated on down through the arches of the stone bridge and was destroyed.

A young man on horseback, while attempting to rescue several parties at another part of the atream, was thrown into the water and narrowly escaped

FEARS THAT LIVES MAY BE LOST. No lives had been reported lost when darkness began, but as communication with the dangerous parts of the town is now cut off it is

feared casualties may have happened. The stone bridge is a menace to the safety of the

town. The water cannot flow freely through the arches, and it is feared if much driftwood now comes down it will gorge and flood the whole town

The Pennsylvania Railroad have stationed a crew with an engine and wrecking car just east of the stone bridge, and they will try to keep the arches unobstructed and protect the property of the com

A LOG BOOM MAY SWEEP THE TOWN. About dark there was a rumor that a large boom

up the Stoney Creek, containing about ten million feet of logs, had broken, and the wildest excitement prevailed, as the water at this time was flowing through most of the streets. It was evident if those logs came riding down on the top of the flood they would crush through houses and make terrible destruction. The boom is twenty miles up the stream and no direct

that there are very deep snows still in the mountain. The rains which still continue and the extremely warm weather will cause the rivers to rise much more before morning.

HALF THE CITY UNDER WATER.

This being the situation, very few people will go to sleep here to-night. The cellars of all business houses are flooded, and most stores were closed. early and the reople were engaged in looking after the welfare of their tamilles.

By midnight fully one-half the city was under water, the depth varying from two to ten feet. By the aid of wagens, horses and beats the people were taken out safely. The gradual rise in the rivers and the early alarm that was taken largely contributed to the safety of this work, although a number of narrow escapes were reported.

Several horses and a number of cattle were drowned, but all live stock has now been taken to higher grounds.

In addition to the destruction of all the bridges but one the chief loss has been the damage of household goods. This, in many sections, has been very serious, as people did not take the time to lift carpets or store their goods away, but when the alarm came hurriedly closed their doors and de-

Considerable loss is also sustained by the flood-ing of goods in the cellars of business houses, as even where the water did not run in the streets the back water from the sewers did damage. Owing to the water covering the floors of the City Prison the doors were thrown open and the seven

prisoners confined released. The people are still greatly excited over the report that the log boom will break and the streets are crowded with excited men running hither and thither. A mounted patrol has been established and every precaution taken to give immediate warning of impending danger.

Shortly after twelve o'clock the rivers became stationary, and signal service officers announced that the indications were that they would shortly begin to subside. This helped to quiet the excitement and many have abandoned their watch and

QUIET REIGNS AT KEARNY.

LOCKED OUT SPINNERS BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THEY ARE BEATEN.

The locked out spinners of the Clark Thread Company are beginning to realize that they are beaten. The admit that the company has enough new spinners to do the work, but hope to be able to embarrass the company for some time by keep-ing out the piecers and creelers and inducing the five hundred girls now at work to come out to-day and decline to enter the mill again until the old hands in the spinning department have been reinstated. If the girls withdraw from work it is said that the company will shut down every depart-

said that the company will shut down every department in the mill for an indefinite period. The boys who herve as a creelers and piecers will remain out as long as the Spinners' Association will pay their wages.

The following notice was posted in the hose house attached to mill No. I yesterday:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Clark Throad Company held at their work. Newark, N. J., February 14. 1691, it was unanimously resolved to decline the pronosition conveyed to them through Senator Howard, of Fall River, Mass. on behalf of its former spinners, to the effort that all of them now out on strike resum to their old places in a body.

It was further unanimously resolved that under no circumstances would any of the new spinners be discharged to make way for any of the old spinners.

The company are still willing to re-employ such of the former spinners as the company down devirable on their individual applications.

CLARK THEEAD COMPANY.

The strikers mot at Central Hall, Rearny, yester-

CLARK THREAD COMPANY.

The strikers met at Central Hall, Kearny, yesterday morning and aprointed Christopher Hughes and Harry Woods as a committee to call upon State Senator McDonald to get his views on a proposed law creeting a State Board of Arbitration to settle differences between working people and their employers. The spinners received yesterday from various sources the sum of \$223 90.

Thirty Jersey City policemen in full uniform and a number of deputy shoriffs patrolled the streets in the vicinity of mill No. 2 yesterday and peace and quiet reigned.

quiet reigned.

To-morrow evening the strikers will parade through the streets of Harrison and the upper portion of Newark and afterward attend a meeting to be held at the Belleville Avenue Rink.

Superintendent William Clark sailed for Jamaica on Saturday.

Several hundred girls assembled at Uniou Hall last night and with the assistance of Miss Ha Van Riten, organized a branch of the Workingwomen's Association of America. They declined to give the names of their officers. Miss Van Etten told the girls that she saw one of the Clarks yesterday in reference to the small pay that they were receiving. He admitted that the pay we not as large as in the East, but that if the existing trouble was satisfactorily settled that the girls' wages might be raised.

GOMPERS AT EVANSVILLE,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 16, 1891.—The meeting which took place this morning at the Apollo Theatre was attended by 1,200 people, and the theatre was crowded to its full capacity. During a two means of | hours' address not a dozen left their seats. They

were interested and expressed it by their applause. The Central Labor Union here has a committee to which all affairs connected with municipal, State or national affairs are referred and action ad ised. In this way the organized labor of Evans-ille takes au active interest in all questions af-

feeting wageworkers.

Owing to a conflict of dates I am compelled to go by Burlington, Iowa, and right on to Kansas City. City.

I had a three-hour conference with Mr. Sargeant, the Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locemotive Firemen. Those who think these railroad organizations are not abreast with the hopes and aspirations of organized labor would have that fillusion dispelled by meeting the men at their head.

SAMUEL GUMPERS.

WILL INVESTIGATE CUNNINGHAM.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891.-P. Canningham, a plant to be erected at Middleborough, Ky., by J. P. Witherow, of Pittsburg, for Sir Edgar Watts, It is reported that Mr. Cunningham came under contract to Mr. Witherow, and while both Messrs. Cunningham and Witherow deny this the authorities will be as of to ascertain whether the Contract Labor law has not been violated.

INDIAN ROBBERS CATCH A TARTAR.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 16, 1891 .- William Reimer shot and killed Jim Crow and wounded two other Indians near Tomahawk, Wis., last night. The indians tried to rob him in the woods.

NEWS NOTES BY WIRE.

An unknown man and woman were killed at Cohoes, N. Y., on the railroad crossing last night. They were struck by a locomotive. Robert Hill, a farmer of Bushnell's Basin, N. Y., was killed by the cars yesterday afternoon while attempting to cross a rallway bridge ahead of a

Heyman & Deyches, dry goods merchants of Omaha, Neb., assigned yesterday with Habilities about \$4*,000, n minal assets \$30,000. August Hoff-man, of New York, is the heaviest creditor.

Three prisoners in the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison, William Timmons, Michael O'Connor and Edward Dennis, sawed through the bars of their cells and were almost out of the prison when they were discovered and recaptured. were discovered and recaptured.

New Westminster, Wash., had a \$500,000 fire yesterday. The fire started in the jewelry store of F. Stiereky and the whole block was destroyed. It then spread to the Masonic Temple, which was guitted. A falling wall crushed Fireman McCannon to dowth.

Miss Beauby, who was injured in Thurday's explosion in the Quebec Worsted Company's factory, died yesterday. She is the twenty-second victim of the catastrophe. All the other injured are improving with the exception of Willie Stoyles, who will probably die.

A party of negroes on their way to church near Petersburg, Ga., Sunday quarrelled over a cake walk the night before and appealed to arms. Every man had a pistol. William Mattox was shot dead, a dozen bullets entering his body. Several other combatants were desperately wounded.

George Elack, a bartender at Pine Bluff, Ark., shot and instantly killed Gus Green yesterday. Green entered the barreom and called for drinks, which the barkeeper refused, saying Green had enough. Green pulled out a knife and made several lunges at Black, when the latter fired three shots, with the above result.

news can be had, but those who are in a position to know think it will surely break if the water continues to rise.

Mr. S. H. Taker, president of the Johnstown Lumber Company, which owns the boom, says he can get no communication before morning, but believes it will not break. His lumbermen report

DEATH'S HARVEST IN MINE AND ON RAIL

Four Coal Miners Entombed in a Burning Shaft in Pennsylvania.

SMASHED BY A HEAVY STONE

Curious and Fatal Accident to a Railroad Car at Pittsburg-A Bad Smashup in North Carolina.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891.—The Moyer mine, about three miles from this place, is on fire. Four men are understood to be entombed, with little prospect of their being rescued. A large body of men are at work trying to subdue the flames and rescue the imprisoned miners.

The fire was kindled by a miner accidentally dropping a naked lamp at the bottom of the shaft, which is 166 feet deep. The lamp exploded, igniting the accumulated mine gas, which exploded with a terrific report and scattered the flame in every direction. The mine caught fire and the large shaft used for ventilating the mine was destroyed and the interior seems to be one mass

Moutz Creek has been turned from its course into the mine shaft and is pouring a large quantity of water into the abves.

The Moyer coke plant, one of the largest in the region, employed 500 men. The men at this place had refused to join the ranks of the strikers, and the works were running full. Fifty miners were at work at the time of the explosion. All escaped except the four pumpers.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING ROCK. A YOUNG WOMAN KILLED AND OTHERS HURT ON A PENNSYLVANIA TRAIN.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 16, 1891.-A rock crashed into a car on the Washington Pennsylvania express on the Chartiers branch of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad this morning, killing one young woman and seriously injuring several others. The killed :-

Fleming, Miss Clara, aged nineteen; head crushed and otherwise badly mangled. The injured :-

Baldwin, Miss Mamie, aged nineteen; cut about the head, breast and arms. Donohoe, J. F., aged 20; badly hurt about the head and chest.

Unknown young man, badly bruised. They were all students bound for the educational

institutions in this city. The rain which had been falling for twenty-four hours had loosened the drt and stones from the hillsides and small landslides were encountered all

hillsides and small landslides were encountered all along the line, but nothing serious occurred until the train land passed the Point bridge within the limits of Pittsburg at twenty minutes to nine. Here Duquesne Heights overlooks the tracks.

The train was running at about ten miles an hour. Just as it passed the bridge a rumbling sound was heard, followed an instant later by a terrible crash which shook the train from the engine to the last coach. The engineer reversed his lever and the train suddeniy came to a standstill.

A three hundred pound rock, having become loosened by the rain, has rolled down the terrible precipice and crashed into the side of of the third coach. Miss Fleming and young Donohoe occupied a seat together, just where the bowlder struck the car. Miss Fleming was killed instantly, but Donohoe was not seriously hurt.

Miss Baldwin saw the stone coming just before it struck the car. She screaned and attempted to escape, but her flight was arrested by the crushing in of the side of the car, a portion of the woodwork striking the young lady.

DEATH ON THE TRESTLE. A BAILBOAD TRAIN IN NORTH CAROLINA JUMPS THE TRACK WITH FATAL RESULTS. [BY TALKGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 16, 1891.—The mixed pas senger and freight train on the Chester and Lenolr Narrow Gauge Railroad jumped the track on the trestle two miles south of Newton this afternoon

The killed were :-HOAG, J., fireman, Chester, S. C. MORROW, H. M., Cleveland county, N. C. ROSS, W. W., Chester, S. C. The seriously injured were:— COULTER, FRANK, Catawba, N.

DUNLAP, C. C., conductor, Chester, S. C. JOHNSTON, M., Gastonia, N. C. LITTLE, the Rev. J. M., Dallas, N. C. The dead and wounded have been moved to

Newton and the doctors are now dressing the Many of the parties are well known in Charlotte. and some have relatives living in this city.

TRAMPLED IN A PANIC.

A BURSTING OIL CAR STAMPEDES A CROWD AND

MANY PROPLE WERE FURT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 16, 1891 - While a shift ing crew were making up a freight train to-night in the yards of the Pennsylvamia Railroad at Thirty fourth street the sudden jar produced by coupling two oil cars set their inflammable freight on fire. The blaze quickly spread and despite the utdistinguished Scotch engineer, has arrived in this | most efforts of the trainmen soon communicated to other cars. Two alarms of fire were turned in, and after a hard battle the firemen succeeded in ex-

after a hard battle the firemen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Eight out of twelve tank oil cars that were coupled together and five loaded coal cars were destroyed.

The flames from the burning oil attracted thousands of people to the scene, who lined the high banks along the railroad and watched the efforts of the firemen to overcome the fire. Suddenly one of the oil cars exploded and the burning oil was thrown high into the air. The crowd made a wild rush for safety, and many were knocked down and trampled, and some were badly injured.

Among those most seriously hurt were nolicemen John Green, arm broken; John J. Fitzpatrick, injured about body and legs; Benjamin Shallcross, a boy, arm broken and injured internally, and a man named Hertz, injured about legs and head. All the above were removed to the hospital, but many others were taken to their homes by their friends.

Traffic on all the tracks at the point where the fire occurred was delayed for three hours. Officials of the road said that it was impossible to estimate the loss to-night with any accuracy.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER,

BANKER COWLES, OF NEBUASKA, IN JAIL UNDER A SERIOUS ACCUSATION.

[BY THEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CLARK's, Neb., Feb. 16, 1801.-Samuel Cowles, president of the Pacific Bank, and one of the oldest citizens of this city, was arrested at noon, charged with having murdered his wife on February 4. Since the discovery of the crime the city

has been much excited. Mrs. Cowles was choked to death in her bedchamber. Her screams attracted attention, and when neighbors rushed in the husband was lying apparently unconscious on the floor, with blood streaming from a wound in the head, while the body of Mrs. Cowles was stretched on the bed, with the imprints of the murderer's fingers in her

with the imprints of the murderer's fingers in her throat.

The house was ransacked as if by burglars, and some money and jewelry was missing. When revived, Cowles told how a masked burglar had rushed into the bedchamber, felled him to the fleor and killed his wife. He immediately offered \$5,000 for a clew as to the murderer.

At the luquest suspicion was directed toward the banker as the murderer. Following out this theory the numerous detectives developed enough to confirm the report to warrant his arrest.

The alleged motive for the murder is a \$5,000 life insurance, which the husband took out on his wife in the American Legion of Honor.

Notwithstanding the suspicion toward Banker Cowles, so much was he esteemed and so influential was he that the jury, after two weeks investigation, referred the matter to the county authorities. When Cowles discovered that he was suspected he was terribly affected and requested the closest scrutiny and apparently tried to assist the authorities. At noon the banker left the city ostensibly for Omaha. The detectives were airrt and towies was arrested on the train at Columbus. He was not surprised when arrested, and st once demanded a hearing. Cowles for years was an officer in the United States Transportation Service, and is a prominent

Odd Fellow and Mason. The murdered woman was a society leader, and never known to have PLAIN PROOF OF quarrelled with her busband.

PROTECTED MURDERERS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL TABOR'S ACTION CONCERN-

ING JUGIRO AND WOOD, ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1891 .- Attorney General Tabor to-day served upon Roger M. Sherman, attorney for Shibuya Jugiro, the Japanese murderer now awaiting execution by electricity in Sing Sing Prison, the petition to and notice of his proposed motion March 2 to the United States Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal from a denial of a writ of habeas corpus granted Jugiro by Judge Lacombe on January 7, or that the order so appealed from be affirmed, on the ground that the appeal was taken for delay only, and on the further ground that the Supreme Court has no jurisdiction of said appeal, and that the question on which it depends is so frivolous as not to need further argument; or is denied that the said [appeal be advanced for argument,

that if the motion to dismiss or affirm the appeal is decied that the said Jappeal be advanced for argument.

MR. TABOR'S BRIEF.

The Attorney General in his brief in the case says substantially that if the Court shall be of the opinion that it has jurisdiction by reason of this appeal, then it is submitted that it is perfectly apparent that the appeal was taken for delay only, and the order appealed from should be affirmed. But in any event it is respectfully submitted that the authorities of the State of New York are honestly endeavoring to enforce the laws that have been enacted for the protection of the people of the State of New York and to punish the crime of murder, and the public interests demand that a speedy determination of this case should be had. And if this Court is of the opinion that it has jurisdiction in this appeal and that an error was committed by the Oyer and Terminer of New York in passing sentence before the actual entry of the judgment of this Court upon the previous appeal of Jugiro, the order made herein by Judge Lacombe denying the writ of habeas corpus should be reversed, notwithstanding the fact that the judgment has now been entered and the mandate of this Court sent down, then an order should be at once made requiring the actorior of the circuit Court, and that that officer be thereupon ordered to the a transcript of the record with the clerk of this court, and that said record be ordered to be printed and the argument of the case set down for as early a day as may be possible and proper, to the end that the proper judgment may be entered on said appeal.

Action on wood's Case Aleo.

The Attorney General to-day also served upon Robert J. Haire, attorney for Joseph Wood, a negrowho is new awaiting execution by electricity in Sing Sing Prison for the murder of Charles Ruffin, a laborer on the Croton aqueduct, on March 28, 1890, the petition and notice of his proposed motion on March 9 in United States Supreme Court to dismiss the appeal from a decision of Judge Addison Brown denyin

State.

In his petition the Attorney General says:—'No claim can be made by the appellant that there has been anything in the action of the State of New York in the nature of legislation or by the holding of its courts by which there has been any discrimination in that regard in the selection of jurors because of race or color; therefore if the appellant had any reason to believe the officers who selected the persons to serve as jurors in his trial excluded all persons of his race or color it was his duty to have raised this objection at the time of his trial and not wait until there had been a judgment of conviction and an affirmance thereof by the highest court of the State."

GORDON MADE BUT ONE WILL.

MR. H. D. VAN WYCE SAYS HE HAS LETTERS TO PROVE THAT ASSERTION TRUE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1891.—Mr. H. D. Van Wyck, around whom considerable interest has centred since the recent publications about the Gordon wills, arrived here from California to-day. He is much improved in health and has not looked better in a long time. After reaching the city he read the publications referred to and to-night sent tele-

grams to the New York papers.

He said that he self pained and outraged at the statements that had been made. In reference to his having been the husband of Mrs. Van Wyck pefore she married Mr. Gordon, he said he never heard of her before she married that gentleman. As to his having brought on from California a bogus body for that of Mrs. Van Wyck, he said the

begus body for that of Mrs. Van Wyck, he said the remains are now in a vault at Fishkill, N. Y., to disprove such a charge; that they were examined at the time by the immediate members of his own family; that a hundred of her friends were present at the funeral; that it was upon the advice of an undertaker at Fishkill that the funeral was held at once, and her relatives at a distance were not notified for that reason; that on striving at Fishkill it was found that the body had been badly embalmed and was in a state of decomposition.

He left for New York to-day on business. He says that Mr. Gordon never attempted to make but one will, and that was the one set aside by the Court shortly after his death because it was not properly authenticated. He says that he has letters in his possession which will prove this statement true. If he should prove that the will referred to was the only one made it will of course simplify matters, but the claimants under the will recently admitted to probate in Norfolk and New York are quite apt to make a lively fight over the matter.

DROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT.

The legal battle for possession of the property of Millionnaire George P. Gordon under the will found twelve years after his property had been distributed was begun yesterday before Chancellor McGill in Jersey City.

who was administrator of the estate, to have the probate of the recently found will opened, so that

Besides, they had sorrous arounds as to whether it was a genuine will.

Ex-Mayor Gilbert Collins, of Jersey City, representing Miss Adeline J. Gordon, and ex-Assemblyman William H. Corbin, of Jersey City, administrators under the new will, resisted Mr. Culland application on the ground that as a foreign administrator he had no standing to contest the proceedings be discovered.

ministrator he had no standing to contest the pro-bate, and moved that the proceedings be dis-missed. Chancellor MoGill will give his decision next Monday.

Mr. Cullen then applied for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the Gordon Press Works at Rahway, N. J., which are now in posses-sion of the Mercantite Trust Company as adminis-tor of the late hary Agnes Gordon. This applica-tion was not opposed, and Chancellor M Gill told Mr. Cullen to submit an order, leaving blank the space tor the receiver's name, which he would fill in.

The Hebrid early this morning received the following deepatch from Mr. Van Wyck, which is referred to by our Norfolk correspondent:—
"To the Friton of the Hebrid:—
"Open my arrival to day from California I read for the first time the account in the Hebrid of February 3 about the Gordon will. That account is a tissue of talsehoods from beginning to end, and at the proper time and in a proper manner it will be satisfactorily so shown. Please publish this.
"H. D. VAN WYCK.
"Norfole, Va., Feb. 16, 1891."

THEY FOUGHT LIKE BERSERKS.

FATAL BATTLE WITH AXES BETWEEN TWO DES-PERATE DANISH WOODCHOPPERS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD,

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 16, 1891 .- News has just reached Deadwood of a fight with axes between Danes employed chopping wood on Elk Creek, sixteen miles from this city. There had been had blood between the two for some months. They met in the cabin of a common acquaintance yester-

day afternoon. Several drinks of whiskey were taken and the quarrel was renewed.

Both grabbed axes. Max Selbeck swung his around quickly, letting the keen edge of his weapon fall on the side of Charles Smith's face. The man's head was cut wide open. He fell in a pool of blood and before the horrified bystauders could interfere Selbeck had rained three or four blows on his and before the horrified bystauders could inter-fere Selbeck had rained three or four blows on his prostrate form, breasing his back and cutting hor-rible gashes in his side and hips. Despite his frightful wounds, Smith is still alive, but is not expected to survive more than a few hours. Selbeck was arrested and brought in to-night. He appears indifferent to Smith's fate or what will be his own if the former dies.

ROBBED HIS GRANDMOTHER,

DANVILLE, Va., Feb. 16, 1891. - A remarkable and daring case of robbery is reported from Mount Airy, N. C. Harry Taylor, a youth of seventeen, is the grandson of Samuel H. Taylor, of Mount Airy He and an accomplice named Stone went to Mr. Taylor's residence in the absence of the old gentleman, and one of them held Mrs. Taylor down while the other took the safe key from her pocket and then robbed the safe of \$2,100.

Mrs. Taylor was choked and otherwise injured. The robbers fied and have not yet been captured.

BIG PENSION SWINDLES

Facts from the Records in Two Cases Where the Treasury Was Looted by Fraudulent Claims.

BACK MONEY GRABS.

Worth-Bureau Employes Who Get Their Gwa Coses Rushed Through.

Working the Rerating Game for All It Is

on the pension swindles! The demand for an investigation is steadily growing. Independent newspapers are taking up the Henald's arguments for a revision of the pension list. The successful whitewashing of the rotten bureau by a committee prearranged for that purpose has only served to make the necessity for

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16, 1891.—Turn the light

an honest inquiry clearer than ever. The Henald has already presented charges and instances of fraud which, if urged against any other department of the government, would have ong ago brought about such an inquiry.

The annual frauds in the Pension Department amount to more than the total cost of the War De partment or the Navy Department. Why should these frauds be held sacred from in-

vestigation? Why should the swindlers continue without hindrance to loot the Treasury year after year?

The pension expenditures are by far the heaviest

item of cost of the national government. There has been no examination of the methods of making these expenditures for half a century. Why should the operations of this one department shown and proved to be honoycombed with fraud,

If the republican majority in the present Congress refuses to answer these questions so much the worse for the republican party. The country is getting into a mood where it will have them answered if not by one party then by the other.

Thirty or forty million dollars paid out every year to swindlers and perjurers is a little too much of a bad thing. EVIDENCE AT HAND.

Official inquiry need not go far to find the proofs

of some of the frauds that make up this sum. Let it begin right at the Pension Office itself and see what the first searching inquiry will bring torth. Suppose, for instance, an investigating committee-the House Committee on Invalid Pensions or any other competent body-call for the papers in the case of pension certificate No. 88,315,

held by Wallace W. Case, and see what comes of it, It will find that Wallace W. Case was second lieu tenant of Company C, Tenth Minnesota Volunteers and was discharged from the service August 19, 365. Exactly twenty-two days later—to wit, on Sep tember 11—which I suppose was about as quick as he could get in from his regiment, he filed an application for a pension. The ground alleged was total disability resulting from a wound in the right forearm. On this application he was granted a pension of \$7.50 a mouth from the date of discharge, but his disability was rated at only one-half.

Mr. Case kept on making applications for in crease and rerating, being examined December 17, 1867; October, 12, 1871; August 26, 1872; September 8, 1873, and September 6, 1875. At one of these examinations he succeeded in getting his pension increased to \$18 a month, but at a subsequent attempt to get this increased the examining surgeon in stead of advising an increase had the pension cut down to \$15 a month.

CAME IN WITH A RUSH. At this rate Mr. Case continued to draw money from an indulgent government without further complaint until the present administration came in. Then there was a great flood of applications for re-rating and increase and Mr. Case went in with the rest, his petition being filed April 29, 1889, Now, it must be remembered that Mr. Case was at that time, and had been for many years, an employe of the bureau, holding the position of assistantchief of the Western Bureau, and getting a salary of \$1,300 a year in addition to his pension. While the usands of applicants had been waiting for years for an adjudication of their claims, Mr. Case was enabled to get his application through in a week. On May 6 he was examined before the Board of Surgeons, and May 20 he was granted a pension of \$30 a month with the eresting he prared for. This rerating called for \$15 a month from the date of his discharge to June 4, 1872; \$18 a month from March 3, 1883, to June 4, 1872, to March 3, 1883; \$24 a mouth from March 3, 1883, to August 2, 1886, and \$30 a month thereafter.

There could hardly have been a clearer case of fraud. Case had been examined repeatedly during the period for which rerating was a lowed, and the surgeons had repeatedly declared and put on record that his disability at those times was no greater than the pension he was receiving fully covered, liow, then, could he assert now that his disability at those times was mo greater than the pension he was receiving fully covered. How, then, could he assert now that his disability at those times was greater?

Novertheless Mr. Case grabbel \$1,352 in one lump as back money under his rerating and \$30 a month thereafter.

His right hand was available for that purpose it seems, and also for the performance of his duties for re-rating and increase and Mr. Case went in

thereafter.

His right hand was available for that purpose it seems, and also for the performance of his duties in the Pension Bureau. About this there can be no doubt, for clerks in the office testified that they had seen him "hustle heavy desks about and guide a bleye e with both hands as well as any perfectly sound man."

Mr. Case was certainly not in any need of assistance in earning his livelihood. Besides his salary of \$1,800 from the government he owned real estate in Washington and was comparatively well off, and

of \$1,800 from the government he owned real estate in Washington and was comparatively well off, and is now.

OFFICIALLY CONDEMNED.

The fraud by which be obtained his increased pension is not only known to the Secretary of the interior, but has been officially condemned by him. In spite of this Mr. Case still holds his \$1,800 job. More than that, he is in confident and apparently not nureasonable expectation of a promotion to \$2,000 position.

Come now, Mr. Congressman, republican or democrat, houestly, what do you think of \$1?

If this sort of thing is going on right in the bureau isn't it about time is should be stopped?

If one man can make a successful raid on the Treasury like this what is to hinder one hundred thousand other men from doing the same thing?

Nothing whatever, If you doubt it take the case of Henry A. Philips, a chief of division in the Ponsion Bureau at a salary of \$2,000 a year.

Mr. Phillips was discharged from the service August 28, 1863, and three months later got a pension of \$1 a mort th for a wound in the head "resulting in partial loss of hearing and memory," as he alleged, He has been a somewhat thrifty onlivator of the increase farm himself. On August 24, 1831, he got his pension raised to \$6 a month. December 10, 1885, he tried to get a second merease, but his application was rejected, but on October 1, 1888, he renewed his application and secured it. On this occasion he got an increase to \$10 a month and \$350 of back money by measus of rerating.

Mr. Phillips was advanced to his present two thousand dollar position with the advent of the present administration, and about the first thing he did was to put in a claim for still another increase and another rerating. On the very day that the application was filed the Commissioner of Pensions ordered that the claimant should be examined at once by the Medical Board and the case submitted to the Board of Review within forty-eight hours.

In other words, it was rushed through in the shortest possible time that the machinery of the off

and his comfortable salary of \$2,000 a year.

His noral winnings.

His noral winnings.

The lump sum which he grabbed in this desl, added to that which he grabbed on the deal of six months before, makes \$5,000 which Mr. Henry A. Phillips got out of the Treasury in one year by the convenient pension method of looting.

All this on allegation of "partial deafness and partial loss of memory and vertigo," resulting from a wound in the head.

Imagination is staggered at the sum which at this rate would have been necessary to compensate Mr. Phillips for a total loss of hearing or more frequent vertigo.

Curiosity also comes in and income

ployes of that remarkable institution have used the same means to get through similar claims?

If they can get through their own fraudulent claims why can't they get through the fraudulent claims of others?

How much of this whole pension business is fraud, anyway? And how much longer shall the frauds be permitted to go on, the swindlers to be unmolested and the Treasury robbed before the persons whose duty it is to demand an investigation?

Those persons are members of Congress.

What are they going to do about it? The Herald lays the plain proof of fraud before them and on that proof demands action.

KIT-KAT CLUB TABLEAUX.

UCCESSFUL PERFORMANCE OF THE ARTISTS AT THE BERKELEY LYCKUM.

The tableaux vivants of the Kit-Kat Club, of which excellent illustrations were published exclusively in Sunday's Henald, had their initial presentation last night before an audience which crowded the Berkeley Lyceum. The tableaux, which are well worth seeing, will be offered again to-night. As stated here tofore, the proceeds of this entertainment are to be devoted to the maintenance of the life classes, in which the members of the club are largely interested.

The first tableau, "An Angel of Prayer," by Mr. Walter Satterlee, presented the white robed figure of a levely blende woman poised upon a fleecy cloud and swinging a golden censer. Her wide stretching wings were outlined against a dark blue heaven spangled with stars. The picture was posed behind a mammoth gilt frame, and the manage ment of the light was so skillful as to render the angel almost othereal.

Immediately following this came "The Amateur Photographer." by J. Wells Champney, which was shown in three different phases. In the last the young man and maiden who were being photo-



OPHFLIA, BY J. CARROLL BECKWITH

graphed while boating on a like were disclosed in the act of making love. The stage manager had arranged that the young man should hiss the maiden at the moment when a flash light should be let go, but the flash came too soon for the kies and the tableaux drew the lady's red silk parasol over themselves to hide their blushes.

too soon for the kies and the tableaux drew the lady's red silk parasol over themselves to hide their blushes.

Mr. J. Carrell Beckwith's "Ophelia" created a tempest of applause and was certainly the most effective tableau of the evening. His "Ophelia" was a tremendously pretty woman and the staring madness of her eyes was pronounced wonderfully true to life.

William L. Dodge's "Death of Minnehaha," with its veritable Indians, was a most effective group, and was encored veciferously.

Mr. William M. Chase's "Franz Hais" and "Velasquez" were pronounced perfect of their kind. especially the lovely young girl who posed for the latter, but Mr. Percy Moran's irratment of "A Marriage Endor the Directory" was thought to divide the honors of the evening with Mr. Beckwith's "Ophelia." The young bride of this tableau was so pretty that the men in the audience insisted upon seeing her again and yet again. Even the ladles said she was "sweek."

C. Y. Turner's "Dordrecht Mikmaid" and Leon Moran's "Francesca da Rimini" were finely conceived and splendidly executed. The entertainment was concluded by "The Deluge," a tableau in which the combined force and taste of the Kir-Kats was brought into requisition. The horrors of this tableau must be seen to be appreciated.

Incidental music and recitations were furnished by a number of ladies and gantlemen, among whom Mr. Victor Dangon deserves mention for his spirited rendering of the Toreador's song from "Carmen."

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

BAGGAGE MASTER FISHER UNDER ARREST FOR

ROBBING PASSE' GERS' TRUNKS. Walter F. Fisher and his wife, Evangeline, were prisoners in the First District Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. Fisher, who is twenty-three years of age, bad been a baggage master on the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad for the past six months. He had charge of a car attached to a train running between Chicago and New York. On January 11 a trunk containing the property of George J. Middleton, of Ripon, Wis., was stolen between Chicago and New York. On January 23 Mrs. J. A Waterhouse, of Fredonia, N. Y., reported that her trunk had been broken open and a quaptity of clothing stolen. The latest complaint was on February 2, when Alexander Livingston, of Chicago, reported the loss

Alexander Invingeou, or carrently of an overcoat.

Detective John Brown arrested Fisher and his wife Sunday night. Fisher confessed his guilt to Judge Stilsing, but denied that his wife was in any way implicated. He was committed for trial and his wife was held for examination.

On Information given by Mrs. Fisher the New York police arrested George H. Lamphere, of No. 355 West Fifteenth street, this city, as receiver or the styles property. Fisher and his wife lived in a

the stolen property. Fisher and his wife lived in a flat at No. 89 Ninth avenue, this city.

FLAMES IN THIRD AVENUE. A PORK PACKING ISTABLISHMENT PARTIALLY

DESTROYED LAST EVENING. A fire last night on the top floor of the pork packing establishment of E. Frankfold, at Nos. 347, 349 and 351 Third avenue, damaged the building

and stock about \$10,000, The fire was discovered by a policeman on Twentieth street about ten o'clock, and three alarms were sent out in rapid succession. By the time the firemen got to work the entire top floor was a mass of flames. The building runs back 100 feet, and the fire at first was fought entirely from the rear and from the roof of the two adjoining tenement

from the roof of the two adjoining tenement houses.

The floor was saturated with gresse and the fire could not be checked by the firemen when they began their work. Some of the tenants in the house on the corner of Ninetich street and Third avenue became alarmed at the progress of the flames and left their rooms. One young girl was in such a hurry to make her escape that she fed down a flight of stairs and was picked up unconscious and carried into a neighboring saloon, where she soon revived.

The water tower was called, but the firemen had to wait for the arrival of a couple of engines before it could be put to work. When it was put in operation in the front of the building was completely gutted. The rest of the building was soaked with water, but as most of the stock was packed awy in the icenouse in the celiar the damage is comparatively slight. It is covered by insurance.

George J. Fox, a fireman of Engine Company No. 14, was thrown from the engine at Fourth avenue and Eighteenth street and his leg was broken. He was taken to the New York Hospital.

The Third avenue surface road was blocked by the fire lines for nearly an hour.

FIRED BY THE ELECTRIC WIRE.

The roof of the bridge of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road forry house, at the foot of Cortlandt street, caught fire at eleven o'clock last night from an electric light wire which ran along the inside. The blaze was a very trifling one and could have been extinguished with a pail of water, but some

excitable person rushed across West street and Phinips to a version of the heavily pensioned emulation in form a single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition in former years can possibly be competent to earn \$2,000 a year as chief of a division in the Fension Bureau.

Did Mr. Phillips force through his own claim in the bureau by reason of his position there?

How many other of the heavily pensioned emulations are turned in a fire alarm. In a minute after a stream from a single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as single hose was turned upon it the fire was condition as the fire was probably the competent to carn \$2.000 a year as chief of a division in the fire was probably the crossing of electric light and telegraph wires, which came in contact a few moments before at Cortland and from a single hose was turned upon it the fire was probably the fire was probably the competent was probably the competent was probably the competent was probably the fire was probably the competent to carn \$2.000 a year as chief of a division in the fire was probably the fire was probably the competent to carn the fire was probably the fire was probably the fire